

## EVERYTHING GOES ROOSEVELT'S WAY

Nominated for Governor of  
the Empire State

ON THE FIRST BALLOT

Vote Stands: Roosevelt 753;  
Black 218.

ENTHUSIASM RUNS HIGH

For the Rough Rider Chieftain—Plat-  
form Strictly a Kicker Document  
—Democrats at Syracuse.

Convention Hall, Saratoga, N. Y., Sept.  
27.—The Republican convention nominated  
the following ticket today:

Governor—Theodore Roosevelt, of Oya-  
ter Bay.

Lieutenant governor—Timothy L. Wood-  
ruff, of Kings.

Comptroller—William J. Morgan, of  
Cort.

Secretary of state—John T. McDonough,  
of Albany.

State treasurer—John B. Jaekel, of Ca-  
taraugus.

State engineer—Edward A. Bond, of Jef-  
ferson.

Attorney general—John T. Davies, of On-  
ondaga.

The delegates were rather slow in en-  
tering the convention hall this morning.

A banner bearing a portrait of Colonel  
Roosevelt was carried into the hall and  
was loudly applauded.

The ex-minister to Spain, Stewart L.  
Woodford, was greeted with hearty ap-  
plause.

At 11:15 Mr. Platt entered the hall.  
Immediately as he came through the  
door and started applause, which was  
loudly sustained.

At precisely 12:32 Chairman O'Dell  
called for order and Rev. Dr. Johnson of  
Saratoga, was asked to offer prayer.

Congressman Soren Payne was chosen  
temporary chairman and escorted to the  
platform. He addressed the convention  
as follows:

"When we met two years ago we were  
on the eve of a great national struggle.  
The issues then were the most momentous  
ever presented to the American people.

The Populists had captured the Democratic  
organization at Chicago and had entered  
upon a savage warfare against law and  
order, the maintenance of public faith by  
ample revenues, and a safe and stable cur-  
rency. Every lover of law, every friend of  
national honor and every foe of a debased  
currency entered the contest against this  
new combination. We nearly overturned  
the Populists' majority in the United  
States senate, we triumphantly elected a  
Republican house of representatives, and we  
placed in the White House a wise and  
patriotic statesman, William McKinley.

"Two years of his administration have  
passed into history, and we are soon to  
face another election. Now our friends,  
the enemy, tell us that they have lost all  
interest in national affairs. They propose  
to make a campaign upon state issues only.  
They evidently fear to face the people on  
their national record. Having no re-  
cent record on state affairs, they are wil-  
ling to go before the people on that issue.  
The Democratic party is never so happy  
as when it can escape looking into its own  
past. We will meet them on state issues  
if they desire. We shrink no responsibility.  
If mistakes have been made a Republi-  
can executive will be left to correct them.  
But we will not permit these matters  
to overshadow the paramount national  
questions that are before us. They say  
there are no national issues. No national  
issues? Why, we are to elect a United  
States senator and thirty-four representa-  
tives in congress who will deal with ques-  
tions as important as any that ever re-  
ceived the attention of the national con-  
gress."

"Mr. Payne reviewed the results achieved  
by the McKinley administration up to the  
present and then said:

"The next contest we must deal with the  
question of our tariff and internal rev-  
enues. Our new possessions will distribute  
our tariff revenues. A large portion of the  
increased receipts from the war revenue  
bill will become unnecessary. These mat-  
ters must all be revised, and experience  
has taught this people by the severest  
lessons that this can only be safely done  
by the Republican party."

"The speaker declared that all our  
national obligations, both bonds and  
greenbacks, were payable in silver dollars.  
He avowed purpose was to make depreciated  
sixteen-dollars silver dollars legal tender  
in discharge of national obligations, and  
to give the way for unlimited coining of  
these dollars. This resolution passed the  
convention by a large majority and was de-  
feated in the house by the Republicans.

"It is unnecessary to say that the Demo-  
cratic senator and every Democratic rep-  
resentative from the state of New York  
were recorded in favor of this proposition,  
while the Republican senators and the Rep-  
ublican representatives were recorded  
against it. It is in vain for the Democratic  
senators' convention, which meets in Syra-  
cuse tomorrow, to say that there are no  
national issues involved. He himself, is a  
national issue in this election and we pro-  
pose to settle the national issue in favor  
of national honor and honest money."

"From the very beginning of the present  
administration new questions arose which  
we did not anticipate two years ago."

"Mr. Payne recalled the events in connec-  
tion with the Spanish war, criticizing the  
attitude of the Democrats for their ad-  
vancing an income tax proposition to raise  
revenue for war expenses, and continued as  
follows:

"The president knew at the beginning,  
as the country now knows, how unpre-  
pared we were for war. We had a navy  
which any nation might envy. We had  
only the skeleton of an army. To properly  
equip and organize an army of 100,000  
men, and place them in the field within  
sixty days is a tremendous undertaking.  
Mistakes have undoubtedly been made. Of-  
ficers and men have overlooked the neces-

sity for sanitary regulations. We would  
have gladly postponed the war until the  
autumn, but events thrust it upon us. Men  
went, from necessity, where they were not  
acclimated. We all realized that war was  
a plume, but a stern reality. That there  
should be suffering and disease, history  
had taught us to expect. But when the  
record of the war is made up, it will ap-  
pear that no great army was ever organ-  
ized and equipped so well and so completely,  
with less privation and less suffering, than  
our own volunteer army in our present  
war.

"New questions have grown out of the  
war. New territory has been acquired.  
What shall be done with it? New admin-  
istrative questions will arise, questions of  
revenue, questions of finance, all of which  
are disturbed by our responsibilities. Shall  
we adopt a colonial policy? What shall it  
be? Whatever is done with these islands,  
we must lift up the semi-barbarous people  
toward the level of American citizenship.

"Their government, their civilization,  
their education, demand the best wisdom  
of our oldest statesmen. Shall we trust  
their settlement to those who two years  
ago were making a crusade against law  
and order, against American credit, and ap-  
pealing to the lowest passions of the citi-  
zens, and shall we stand by the adminis-  
tration and government of President McKin-  
ley, at the national capital, a senate and  
house of representatives who will aid him  
in every patriotic endeavor to carry sound  
systems of government into those islands  
of the sea?"

"The question before the people is simply  
this: Is William McKinley to stand alone  
at one end of the avenue with a hostile  
house and a hostile senate at the other,  
or are we to stay up the arm of that  
brave, gallant, wise, patriotic president,  
and give him at the other end of the ave-  
nue, not only a house of representatives,  
but a senate that will help him to solve  
these problems?"

"This must be done, gentlemen, by let-  
ting a senator here and an assemblyman  
here in the state of New York. We must  
see to it that our Democratic senator re-  
sides to the shades of Troy; that he no  
longer occupies a seat in the United States  
senate.

"We must have a Republican in his place.  
We must have a Republican executive in  
the Empire state. We must stand by the  
administration in these perilous times that  
are to come, guaranteeing to those islands  
a stable, just and equitable government  
that will give to Cuba a place among the  
nations of the earth and give to Porto Rico  
a chance beneath the American flag to  
develop up a modern American civilization  
and become a part of the American people."

"The mention of President McKinley's  
name was the signal for wild and con-  
tinuous cheering and Delegate Charles A.  
Moore of Brooklyn clapped the climax  
by asking for three cheers, which were  
given with a will.

At 1:25 the convention took a recess until  
2:30 o'clock.

When the convention re-assembled at  
4 o'clock the committee on organization  
reported the permanent officers, including  
Senator Horace White of Syracuse for  
chairman.

The committee on credentials reported  
that there were no contests, and Senator  
White took the chair. References in his  
opening speech to Governor Black and  
Senator Platt provoked tremendous ap-  
plause. The war heroes, too, came in for  
this tribute, and in part:

"The report of the committee on resolu-  
tions was delayed, and it was decided to  
proceed with the nominations.

Ryder Cady of Hudson, who nomi-  
nated Governor Black two years ago, took  
the platform to perform again the same  
service.

ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION.  
At 4:35 o'clock, Chauncey M. Depew  
took the platform to nominate Theodore  
Roosevelt. For some minutes Mr. Depew  
could not begin his speech for the ap-  
plause that ensued. "What a quiet" was re-  
peatedly said in part:

"Gentlemen—Not since 1863 has the Republi-  
can party met in convention when the  
conditions of the country were so inter-  
esting or so critical. Then the emanci-  
pation proclamation of President Lin-  
coln, giving freedom and citizenship to  
a revolution in the internal policy of our  
government which seemed to multitudes  
of patriotic men full of the gravest dan-  
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situation was the sudden and violent sun-  
dering of the ties which bound the past  
to the present and the future. New prob-  
lems were precipitated upon our states-  
men to solve, which were not to be found  
in the text-books of the schools nor in the  
manuals or traditions of congress. The  
one courageous, constructive party  
which our politics has known for half a  
century solved those problems so success-  
fully that the regenerated and disenfran-  
chised republic has grown and prospered  
and all precedent and every prediction.

"It is seldom in political conflicts when  
new and unexpected issues have to be  
met and decided, that a candidate can be  
found who personifies the popular and  
progressive side of those issues. Repre-  
sentative men move the masses of au-  
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passioned declaration, made at a time when  
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## QUESTIONS FIRED AT WAR LEADERS

Investigators File Lists of In-  
terrogatories.

WHOLE GROUND COVERED

Alger's Letter to McKinley  
Asking for an Inquiry.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The war investi-  
gating commission resumed its labors at  
10 o'clock today in the Lemon building,  
and at the close of the morning session  
gave out a number of documents bearing  
upon the work to be undertaken. These  
comprise the letter of Secretary Alger to  
the president requesting that the investi-  
gation be made; a brief address to the  
public in the shape of a resolution; a let-  
ter from Chairman Dodge to the secre-  
tary of war, enclosing a list of inquiries  
to the secretary and to the heads of the  
various divisions of the war department  
calling for specific information bearing  
upon the conduct of the war.

With the letter to the secretary of war  
are enclosed questions indicating the  
character of information desired at the  
hands of the surgeon general, the quar-  
termaster general, the substance depart-  
ment, the ordnance department and the  
adjutant general.

ALGER'S LETTER TO MCKINLEY.  
The letter of Secretary Alger to the  
president, asking for an investigation of  
the war department has been made public  
as follows:

"To the President: I have the honor to  
ask that a board, consisting of from five  
to seven members, of the most distin-  
guished soldiers and civilians that can be  
selected, be appointed by you, with full  
power to investigate and report to you  
bureau of the war department, in con-  
nection with the mustering, clothing, sup-  
plying and arming of troops, transportation,  
the letting of contracts and chartering  
vessels and all expenditures of every kind,  
as well as orders issued by this depart-  
ment, and the everything connected with  
the war, to be thoroughly investigated  
for your information.

(Signed) "R. A. ALGER,  
"Secretary of War."

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER TO ALGER.  
At the conclusion of the morning session  
of the war investigating commission, the  
following letter to Secretary Alger, out-  
lining the scope of their work was given  
out:

"Office of Commission Appointed by the  
President to Investigate the Conduct of  
the Department in the War With Spain.  
Lemon Building, Washington, D. C.,  
Sept. 27, 1898.

"To the Secretary of War:  
"Sir—Pursuant to authority conferred  
upon us by the president, we have the  
honor to request that you direct the ad-  
jutant general, the quartermaster general,  
the commissary general, the surgeon gen-  
eral, the chief of ordnance and the chief  
of engineers to furnish us as soon as prac-  
ticable, information as to the condition  
of their several departments at the time  
of the declaration of war with Spain, and  
the operations of those departments from  
that time until the present.

"We desire the information to include  
the following:

"First—The times and places of the mo-  
bilization of the regular and volunteer  
troops.

"Second—The organization of these  
troops into the various subdivisions of  
the army, the personnel of the divisions,  
brigades, regiments, battalions, companies,  
and of their staffs, whether appointed  
from the permanent establishment, from  
the national guard or from civil life.

"Third—The amount and kind of camp  
and garrison equipment and other supplies  
that were on hand at the beginning of  
the war, the amount subsequently pur-  
chased, when and where purchased, when  
and where delivered to your department,  
and when and where actually issued to  
the troops.

"Fourth—Similar information in regard  
to furnishing the troops with arms and ac-  
countances.

"Fifth—Which of the volunteers were  
armed and equipped in the various state  
camps and which in the general camps.

"Sixth—Upon whose recommendation or  
judgment the various general rendezvous  
were selected, and the reasons for such  
selection.

"Seventh—Full particulars relative to  
the transportation of troops by sea, giv-  
ing an account of the provisions made for  
the accommodation and care of the sick  
and wounded.

"Eighth—An account of the quantity,  
quality and kind of food furnished the  
troops, and in case that any of them  
failed of being plentifully and seasonably  
supplied, state the reasons therefor.

"Ninth—As to the proper treatment, bel-  
liefs, medicines, food and other necessary  
equipment and supplies for the use of the  
hospital corps of the army, if there was  
any lack of these things at any time,  
state the reasons therefor.

"Tenth—Whether the medical staff was  
efficient and sufficient at all times for the  
proper care of the sick and wounded, and  
if not, state the reasons therefor.

"Eleventh—Such information relative to  
the conditions and personnel of the ord-  
nance and engineering departments as  
will be of value to us in our investiga-  
tions.

"We have outlined briefly a portion only  
of the information that we trust you will  
be able to give us. It will be necessary  
to have it communicated to us in writing,  
by the chiefs of the several bureaus  
in person, with the submission of such  
records confirming their statements as  
they may be pleased to hand us.

"To aid you in complying with this re-  
quest, there is submitted herewith a list  
of special questions to which, as far as  
possible, answers are desired.

"Very respectfully,  
"GRENVILLE M. DODGE, President."

SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO ALGER.  
To Secretary Alger: The commission has  
addressed six queries for his reply.

Inform: The commission desires from the secretary  
of war:

1.—Plan of campaign proposed immedi-  
ately after the declaration of war; was  
it intended to move at once on Havana,

or that the campaign should be postponed  
until the autumn?

2.—When was the Santiago campaign de-  
termined upon?

3.—Why was Tampa selected as the base  
of operations?

4.—Why were summer camps organized  
at Fernandina, Jacksonville and Tampa?

5.—Why was the Porto Rico campaign  
determined upon?

6.—Why were the troops held on trans-  
ports after embarkation at Tampa and not  
permitted to sail for several days?

The resolutions adopted by the commis-  
sion were as follows:

"Resolved, That the secretary of war,  
the adjutant general, the quartermaster  
general, the commissary general and the  
surgeon general be requested to transmit  
to the commission all complaints that  
have been received by them since April 1,  
1898, touching the conduct of the war.

"Resolved, That this commission in-  
vites and is ready and will receive and  
consider any complaint about the man-  
agement of any of the various branches of  
the war department, from any person or  
persons; that we respectfully request that  
such complaints be made in writing, stat-  
ing facts that the party may know of  
his own knowledge, plainly and in detail,  
giving names of any officers or enlisted  
men who may be connected with the al-  
legation, and of the place and date of the  
allegation, addressed to the secre-  
tary of the commission at Washing-  
ton, D. C.

TO THE SUBSTANCE DEPARTMENT.  
The information required of the sub-  
stance department is outlined as fol-  
lows:

1.—What was the organization of the  
substance department April 1, 1898, the  
number and rank of officers and number  
of commissary sergeants?

2.—What additions, in number and rank  
of regular officers were appointed in the  
substance department between April 1  
and August 21, 1898?

3.—For an army of what size was the  
department proposed to fully supply all  
necessary clothing, camp and garrison  
equipment on April 1, 1898?

4.—Was the clothing on hand and ready  
for issue to troops, and that previously is-  
sued, of a character suitable for use in a  
tropical climate?

5.—What steps were taken for fully sup-  
plying the army of 20,000 men with suit-  
able clothing, camp and garrison equip-  
age, and what amount of material of  
each kind had been obtained and what  
amount issued up to August 21, 1898?

6.—How many public animals and how  
many wagons with harness were avail-  
able April 1, 1898?

7.—What steps were taken for obtaining  
additional animals and harness, how were  
they obtained and what number had been  
purchased and issued by August 21, 1898?

8.—What arrangements had been made  
previous to April 1, 1898, for the rapid  
movement of troops by land and by  
water?

9.—What arrangements were made and  
how many troops were actually moved by  
railroad and by vessel, between April 1  
and August 21, 1898?

10.—Were full and complete arrange-  
ments made for Cuba, Porto Rico and the  
Philippines, with suitable clothing and  
with camp and garrison equipment and  
quartermaster stores for armies operating  
in the field?

11.—How many and what vessels were  
purchased or chartered for transportation  
of troops?

12.—What was the capacity of each  
vessel? Was it properly arranged for the  
comfort of the troops so far as was pos-  
sible? Was there a full supply of water  
for use of troops arranged in every case  
and was each and every vessel carefully  
inspected by an officer of a general of the  
department and pronounced satisfactory  
before troops were permitted to embark?

13.—What arrangements were made for  
the disembarkation of troops